

SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

WHY AMERICAN CANNOT COMPETE WITH FOREIGN LINES.

Foreign Mail Steamship Companies Can Carry Freight Cheaper Because They Are Well Paid For Transporting Mails. New Light on an Old Matter.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, president of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company, in a recent report to his stockholders has contributed some authoritative information as to the existence of British steamship subsidies, which the free trade papers in this country persist in claiming have no existence in fact. We quote Sir Thomas:

"There is, I know, a section of the public who profess to believe that a subsidy is paid to a mail company as a sort of generous gift on the part of the government toward the proprietors of that company, that it is paid without any commensurate service being rendered, and that the company is able to live and thrive merely on the strength of being a mail carrier and receiving a mail subsidy. There can be no greater delusion, if indeed that idea is really seriously entertained in any quarter. We have been paid during the last ten years a very considerable sum of money, but in carrying out the service involved, which has been paid for at a far lower rate than that given by foreign governments for similar services under their flags, the actual carrying out of the contracts has involved an expenditure by this company in ten years of something like \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than has been received throughout the ten years from the state."

We are glad to know, authoritatively, that there is at least one British steamship company in actual receipt of "a subsidy" from the British government. We hope this point will no longer be denied by the free traders. But we never for a moment supposed, nor do we know of anybody else who supposed, that the British government, or any other government, was paying subsidies for nothing. Of course there is a measure of return, and that consists in the transportation of the mails.

But what we do claim and always have claimed is that the subsidies paid by the British and other foreign governments to their respective steamship companies carrying mail matter have been far larger than the miserable pittance doled out to American steamships performing similar services for the American government.

The foreign mail steamers start on their voyages with a larger amount of the expenses of each trip guaranteed through the mail subsidy than the American steamships can secure. Our lines are handicapped in their expense account to the extent of the difference between the subsidies paid by foreign and American governments. Our lines are still further handicapped by the higher wages that are paid to American officers and crews. Therefore the foreign mail steamers can afford to carry freight at lower rates than American steamers, thus securing the business, or, if the freight rate be the same by all lines, the foreigners can make a profit on the voyage where American steamship companies would have to charge up a loss. The risks of the steamshipping business are pointed out by Sir Thomas Sutherland as follows: "Who could possibly have imagined that within these last ten years the rates of freight would have fallen to the miserable point at which we find them today? Who could possibly have imagined that silver would today be worth little more than half what it was worth ten years ago, thus involving the operations of this country in a most serious and onerous charge for loss in exchange? And who is able to say what may take place within the next ten years?"

We believe that the foreign mail steamship companies honestly earn every penny that is paid them for carrying mails. We also believe that American companies earn far more than is paid them, and we want to see these compensations equalized, or if there is to be any advantage let it be on the American side. The difficulties of low freight rates and other things that confront the P. and O. company are equally pertinent as applied to the Pacific Mail, Oceanic, Occidental and Oriental lines that ply between the Pacific coast and Australia, China and Japan. We have the fact settled that subsidies are paid to British steamships for mail transportation, so now let us get the fact equally established that the rates paid to American steamships for transporting American mails shall be on as liberal a scale.

England's Free Trade Shock.

English free trade sentiment has received a fresh shock from the latest discovery of Germany's industrial invasion. The minister of agriculture is holding an inquiry regarding dogs, and a member engaged found that he had to sit on Austrian chairs and write with Bavarian pencils. When the witnesses recommended the use of German muzzles for English dogs, British pride was stung to the quick. Truly England's industrial supremacy is riding for a fall if she persists in her free trade policy under the rapidly changing economic development of all other nations. The "markets of the world" no longer furnish harmonious music for the step of her commercial progress.

Neglected Our Shipping.

This country has been so busy developing its internal resources that we have wholly neglected our commercial marine. We have not protected that interest as we have our manufacturing interests, whereby we have made the United States the largest manufacturing nation in the world.

They Helped Some.

McKinley is not altogether a self made man. The Democrats have contributed a good deal to his success by demonstrating the wisdom of his tariff policy. —Kansas City Journal.

IRON ORE IN JAPAN.

That Nation Is Now One of the Richest Iron Yielding Countries.

The Japanese are demonstrating the extent of the iron bearing strata of their country with encouraging results. The best mine thus far discovered is that of Kamaishi in Iwate prefecture, which, according to Professor Niro and another expert, is capable of yielding about 29,000,000 tons. The Sennin mine, also in the same prefecture, is supposed to contain half a million tons, and the Akaiwa mine in Niigata prefecture is put down for 1,860,000 tons. Many other mines have also been discovered in Iwaki, Shinano, Kyushu and so forth. In short, Japan may be considered as one of the richest iron yielding countries in the world. Moreover, the ore found there is not inferior in quality to the imported metal.

Already the Osaka arsenal has substituted homemade cast iron for imported. The arsenal has further found that Japanese iron can be made into steel of a quality so excellent that it is expected by and by to excel the imported article. The results of experiments conducted at the Yokosuka dockyard confirm those obtained in the arsenal. By substituting Japanese iron for imported there would be a great saving of expense even in the matter of transportation, for the freight of cast iron represents 75 per cent of its cost, that of wrought iron 27 per cent, and that of steel about 40 per cent.

RAILROAD WRECKING.

Democratic Administration Called a Halt In Construction.

The records of the new railroad building in the United States in 1896, according to The Railroad Gazette, show that 717 miles of road have been built in the first half of the year. The total is not very different from the amount of new railroad which has been constructed in the first half of any year since the Democratic administration in 1893 called a halt to progress and prosperity. Last year 622 miles of new road were built up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between Jan. 1 and July 1, showed how decisively extension work had been stopped. Figures as to the new track built in the first half of the year for seven years past make some interesting comparisons:

1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
717	620	405	1,025	1,284	1,794

It will be seen how greatly railroad extension has been checked by the conditions of the past few years, and there are no substantial signs that any large relative increase is to be expected in the near future. Only with the restoration of protection and prosperity can we look for a return of the expansion of our railroad systems such as occurred in the early years of the present decade.

McKinley Talks to Farmers.

There are 7,750,000 people in the United States engaged in agriculture, more than one-eighth of our entire population, far exceeding in number those engaged in any other profession, numbering twice those employed in manufacturing and seven times greater than those employed in conducting trade and transportation. Therefore you constitute the largest body engaged in any single calling in the United States, while the value of the agricultural products of this country exceeds that of any other nation in the world. —Hon. William McKinley.

American Sheep Rejoice.

To all our products, to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory, to wool, the products of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished wools of the mill, we promise the most ample protection. —Platform of the Republican Party, 1896.

Results of Reciprocity.

As late as 1893 the value of British imports into Russia exceeded that of German imports by 11,000,000 rubles, yet in 1894, only one year later, Germany exported to Russia goods worth 14,500,000 rubles more than England; in fact Germany has displaced England from its old position at the head of the list of countries exporting commodities to Russia. This is largely due to a wise policy of reciprocity shaped by the different economic necessities of the two countries.

Try the Old Plan.

Advocates of tariff revision do not claim that the country is going to the dogs. They merely assert that the wealth of the country is going to the factory owners. —New York Herald, 1892.

Under "tariff revision," it goes to "the factory owners" of Europe. Much better keep it at home.

The Loss of Reciprocity.

Our exports of breadstuffs under reciprocity in 1892, worth \$299,363,000, fell off to \$114,604,000 in 1895.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 20.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. xvi, 22-33—Memory Verses, 25-27—Golden Text, Prov. xvi, 25—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

22. "Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it, but the instruction of fools is folly." In verse 16 of this chapter we read that wisdom is better than gold and understanding than silver; and again in chapter iv, 7, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding." In I Cor. i, 24, we read, "Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." We conclude, therefore, that the wellspring of life is none other than the living water, which is the gift of God and which becomes in us a well of water springing up unto everlasting life (John iv, 14). God Himself is the fountain, and when we receive Christ we have God in us (Jer. iii, 13; John xiv, 23).

23. "The heart of the wise teacheth his mouth and addeth learning to his lips." It is from the heart that all proceeds. An evil heart gives forth all manner of evil (Math. xv, 18, 19), and a good heart gives forth that which is helpful, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh (Math. xii, 34). The natural heart, or carnal mind, is enmity against God and never can be made subject to Him (Rom. vii, 5), but God offers to give a new heart and a new spirit (Ezek. xxxvi, 26), or, in other words, a new birth or a new creation (John iii, 5, 16; II Cor. v, 17), and this will send forth good words from the lips.

24. "Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones." If we keep the words of God in us, they will be like the Spirit being fitted in our Asps as the Spirit may desire to use them (Prov. xii, 18). The people wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of the mouth of our Lord (Luke iv, 22), but they were the words of God who spoke through Him (John xii, 49).

25. "There is a way that seemeth right unto the man, but the end thereof is the way of death." There is but one right way, and that is the way said, "I am the way." It is a God's way of reaching us, and our only way of reaching God. There is one other name given under heaven by which we can be saved (John xiv, 6; Acts iv, 12). Whatever may seem right to us, if the Lord Jesus is not the center of it, and the author of it, it is not of God, and therefore must be the way of death and not of life (I John ii, 13-17; v, 13).

26. "He that laboreth his soul for himself, for his mouth craveth it of him." What multitudes spend all their strength in getting something for themselves, something to eat or drink or wear or enjoy! All this is folly. And one who could do it as perhaps no other man that ever lived tried it to the utmost, and his testimony is on record in these words, "Behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and it was no profit under the sun" (Ecc. ii, 11).

27. "An ungodly man diggeth up evil, and in his lips there is as a burning fire." The margin says "a man of Belial," and the R. V. says "a worthless man." All such are servants of him who began the work of evil on the earth in the garden of Eden and whose constant business is to stir up strife and burnings. Happy are they who escape the everlasting burning where he is doomed to dwell (Isa. xxxiii, 14; Rev. xx, 10; xxi, 8).

28. "A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth chief friends." It seems to me more and more that if we were only familiar with the Bible the Spirit would bring to mind as we read what he has elsewhere said upon this or that topic, and thus we would have the best of commentaries, even the Spirit's own explanation of His own words. He now brings to mind Jas. iii, 14-16, "If ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not and lie not against the truth. This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish."

29. "A violent man enticeth his neighbor and leadeth him into the way that is not good." The devil and his followers are at this business unceasingly day and night, Sunday and weekday. Deceit and destruction are his work, and there is nothing good in him. God is good and giveth Himself to each one who receives Jesus Christ His Son with the assurance that goodness and mercy shall follow us, and we shall find all His ways pleasantness and peace. It is, however, a narrow way, and will not admit the world, the flesh or the devil.

30. "He shutteth his eyes to devise froward things. Moving his lips, he bringeth evil to pass." He closes his eyes against the light and will not see the goodness of God. He loves darkness rather than light, because his deeds are evil and his heart and tongue and lips are the property of his master for evil purposes. His mouth pours out evil things, and his thoughts are an abomination to the Lord (chapter xv, 26, 28). God permits him to bring his evil thoughts to pass, but they will prove his own destruction.

31. "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." The stinner may prosper and live a long life on the earth, but there is nothing glorious about his life, for it is only a ripening for eternal torment. On the other hand, the white hairs of the righteous man are a crown of glory, for they point forward to an eternity of bliss and purity with Him whom John saw on Patmos having His head and His hairs white like wool, as white as snow (Rev. i, 14). There is also the beautiful promise for such a one, "Even to your old age I am I, and even to hoar hairs will I carry you" (Isa. xli, 4).

32. "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." He that is slow to anger appeaseth strife and is of great understanding (chapter xv, 1; xv, 1; xv, 1). Anger, wrath and malice are of the flesh and of the devil, but by the grace of God, having received Jesus Christ, and being thus born of God, we may have victory over the besetting sins of our old nature. He saves us from the wrath to come, but He is also able to save us from ourselves (Math. i, 21) and from our sins. It is for us to yield to Him and cry, "Thine is the power" (I Chron. xxii, 11).

33. "The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." However things may seem to go at present, the final disposition of everything is of the Lord. He permits the wicked to choose their own evil ways and continue in them and for a time to prosper. He also permits the righteous to be afflicted and suffer, but the end will declare His justice. It becomes us continually to say, "Just and true are Thy words." —Show me Thy ways, O Lord" (Rev. x, 3; Ps. xvi, 4).

WALLABIES AND KANGAROS.

A Sportsman's Glimpse of Animals Peculiar to Australia.

There are wallabies and wallabies, scrub, swamp and rock wallabies, but all furnish lively sport for the hunter. The wallabies are next relatives to the kangaroos and are found in Australia.

F. G. Aflalo tells in the Badminton Magazine how he hunted the wallabies 15 miles up the picturesque river, called the Rhine of the south by the Australians. The hunt was a failure, but the writer had more sport after kangaroos.

"We had not, my companion and I, gone half a mile," he says, "when we disturbed a large gray kangaroo at his morning toilet. He rose politely and eyed us for a moment, which would have been his last on earth, only, as luck would have it, he stood immediately between ourselves and the other two of the hunters. Then, while we were bowing to each other, the kangaroo suddenly vanished. I do not pretend to know where he went. When a beast can leap 20 feet without moving a muscle, it is useless to look for it. Here came a streak of luck. We ran through a tangle of trailing undergrowth and all of a sudden there sat a small doe wallaby in a small opening, scratching her ear. It is not everybody who can intrude on a female wallaby and find her scratching her ear with a hind foot, nor does one often find a wallaby so interested in what she was doing as this one was. She rubbed her ear some more, and, shocked beyond all measure, my friend killed her with an express ball."

"The ears were cut off as trophies. A little while after this about 50 wallabies and kangaroos were seen in a herd, browsing in the grass a mile away, and that was a tantalizing sight, though mighty interesting. The beasts could scent a man a mile away easily, and a scent meant a go as you please hop race with no finish so far as the men were concerned.

"With a good pull at the flask, we crept forward," the writer says. "On we plodded, and the animals began to look troubled, warned by those vague and inexplicable forebodings of instinct, standing erect now and then and scanning the horizon with their great eyes. The males tapped the ground to warn the does and away they went. We got two by luck—a buck and doe."

Bird Hunters in Ceylon.

A more disagreeable object than a scorpion of Ceylon it would be difficult to imagine. Although, as a rule, it does not measure more than seven inches in length, there is a species found in the woods that are longer than a foot. They crawl out of some dried wood, and taking up their position on a convenient rock or stone, looking as they hold their great jointed sting curved over their backs and their claws held aloft, the very picture of aggressive warfare.

Here they stretch themselves in the brooding sun and await their prey. These are the small, beautiful honey-birds that dart from flower to flower and take the place of the hummingbirds of the east.

As one approaches the scorpion seems to shrink into the stone until it becomes almost imperceptible. Suddenly the great insect will raise its claws and dart at its beautiful victim, which in a moment is destroyed. —Strand Magazine.

Force of Habit.

"The preacher made a great mistake on Sunday, and lost a good collection."

"How?"

"Well, he appointed a bill collector to go round with the plate, and bless me if every man in the congregation didn't ask him to call again on the 15th." —London Answers.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had." —Wm. Copp, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Weakness of Men

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, and energy, when falling or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 66 N. 10th St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Van Buren, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1896, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Hannah Van Aken is complainant and Arthur L. Anderson, Jennie Anderson, Lyman A. Fossell, Nellie Fossell, Edwin H. Lane and Florence Lane are defendants:

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much of the premises described in the premises of said cause, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the complainant for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Columbia, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24), in town thirty-four (34), south, range fifteen (15) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Paw Paw, Mich., June 27th, 1896.

OKAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Van Buren County, Michigan.

THOMAS M. HICKS, Complainant's Solicitor.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING.—State of Michigan: County of Van Buren.—Probate Court for said county.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 27th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of James M. Gray, deceased.

Albert S. Haskins and Armstrong B. Lyster, executors of said estate, came into court and represent that they have prepared and tender their final account as such executors, and file the same.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 28th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, That said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of said account, and the hearing thereon, to be published in the True North Star, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three consecutive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

Dated July 28, 1896.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Ormanda Cooper of Hartford, Michigan, to David Conklin of the same place, which said mortgage was on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1895, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, in book 34 of mortgages on page 333; and

And whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum thereof, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents (\$177.40), and the costs of this proceeding to the sum of \$18.00, including attorney's fees, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so due and unpaid, and no such suit or proceeding being now pending, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in and to the effect that, if the mortgagee, we, the undersigned, should fail to receive the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage, we, the undersigned, should have power to sell, by public auction, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The north-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-four (24), in town thirty-four (34), south, range fifteen (15) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, situate and being in the township of Columbia, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot number five (5) of Martha Bridge's addition to the said village of Hartford, according to a recorded plat thereof.

Dated July 28, 1896.

D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY, Assignees of Mortgage.

HECKERT & CHANDLER, Attys for Assignees.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan: County of Van Buren.—

A session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, held at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Markkille, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of G. W. Markkille, of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument in writing now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved, allowed and admitted to probate as such, and that the execution thereof may be committed to Selden Allen and Allen O'Dell, or to some other suitable person for that purpose.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 17th day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True North Star, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three consecutive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

Dated July 28, 1896.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

EXECUTION SALE.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, bearing date June 8, 1896, and to me directed and delivered, wherein Margaret C. Drake is plaintiff and Edwin McDaniel is defendant, and said debt is levied upon the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, belonging to the said Edwin McDaniel, to-wit: The south-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-two (22), in town four (4), south, range sixteen (16) west, lying south and west of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section thirty-four (34), in the same town, county and state, containing forty acres of land, more or less. All of which said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I will expose for sale and sell at public venue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 27th day of July, 1896.

CHARLES A. LAMBERSON, Sheriff of said County.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan: County of Van Buren.—

A session of the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six:

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Eli F. Smith, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of D. Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that the real estate of said estate be partitioned amongst the heirs of said deceased and that commissioners be appointed by this court for that purpose.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True North Star, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three consecutive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 27th day of July, 1896.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.—State of Michigan: In the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren.—In Chancery.

Dwight A. Harrison, complainant, vs. Anabel Breck, Margaret H. Breck, George W. Breck, administrator of the estate of George E. Breck, deceased, Olof Dennison and Francis Bacon, defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren, in Chancery, at Paw Paw, Michigan, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1896.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Olof Dennison, is either not a resident of this state, or is concealed therein, on complaint, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in default thereof, to be taken as confessed by him, and that a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the True North Star, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks, or until such time as the said non-resident defendant be personally served on said non-resident defendant, or at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

GEO. M. BUCK, Circuit Judge.

OSBORNE, MILL & NEWELL, Complainant's Solicitors.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Adeline Hutz of Lawrence, Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew, and owner of said mortgage, dated March 18th, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, in book 24th day of March, A. D. 1892, in book 35 of mortgages, on page 623; and whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage, said mortgage shall become due and payable in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day when the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrears for the period of 60 days, then after said period of 60 days said mortgage shall have elapsed the principal sum of said mortgage, at the option of the mortgagee, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, an installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1895